IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1 and 6 as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for removing a predetermined region of a coating of a polymer-coated glass capillary tube, comprising the steps of:

raising a temperature in a reaction chamber in which the predetermined region of the polymer-coated glass capillary tube is arranged; and

reacting the predetermined region of the glass capillary tube with a reactive gas containing O_3 gas introduced into the reaction chamber so as to form the coating with a gradually decreasing thickness, the thickness decreasing in a ~~predetermined~~ certain area of the polymer coated glass capillary tube towards the predetermined region with the coating removed therein.

2. (Previously Presented) A method for removing predetermined regions of coatings of a plurality of polymer-coated glass capillary tubes, comprising the steps of:

raising a temperature in a reaction chamber, where the predetermined regions of the plurality of polymer-coated glass capillary tubes are arranged to form a plane and where the outer surfaces of the capillary tubes partially make gaps of 0.1 mm to 10 mm with the inner wall of the reaction chamber; and

reacting the predetermined regions of the glass capillary tubes with a reactive gas containing O_3 gas introduced into the reaction chamber.

3. (Original) A method for removing a coating of a polymer-coated glass capillary tube according to claim 1, wherein the temperature in the reaction chamber is raised to 150°C to 400°C, and the reactive gas containing O_3 gas having a concentration of 0.5% to 10% by volume is supplied to the reaction chamber where the pressure in the reaction chamber is smaller than atmospheric pressure.

4. (Previously Presented) A method for removing a coating of a polymer-coated glass capillary tube according to claim 1, wherein the temperature in the reaction chamber is raised to 100°C to 400°C, the reactive gas containing O_3 gas having a concentration of 0.5% to 10% by volume is supplied to the reaction chamber where the pressure in

the reaction chamber is smaller than atmospheric pressure, and ultraviolet rays are radiated to the reaction chamber.

5. (Withdrawn) A glass capillary comprising

a first region where it is coated with a polymer of a generally constant thickness,

a second region where a surface of the glass capillary being exposed for a predetermined length in the longitudinal direction, and

a third region provided between the first and second regions, covered with a tapered polymer coating whose thickness becomes thinner from the first region to the second region, wherein a slope of the surface of the coating of the third region makes an angle of 70 degrees of less with the longitudinal direction of the capillary tube.

6. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a polymer-coated glass capillary tube having a predetermined region of a coating of the polymer coated glass capillary tube removed comprising steps of:

providing the polymer coated glass capillary tube;

raising a temperature in a reaction chamber in which the predetermined region of the polymer-coated glass capillary tube is arranged; and

reacting the predetermined region of the glass capillary tube with a reactive gas containing O_3 gas introduced into the reaction chamber so as to form the coating with a gradually decreasing thickness, the thickness decreasing in a ~~predetermined~~ certain area of the polymer coated glass capillary tube towards the predetermined region with the coating removed therein.

7. (Previously Presented) A method for manufacturing a polymer-coated glass capillary tube according to claim 6, wherein the temperature in the reaction chamber is raised to 150°C to 400°C, and the reactive gas containing O_3 gas having a concentration of 0.5% to 10% by volume is supplied to the reaction chamber where the pressure in the reaction chamber is smaller than atmospheric pressure.

8. (Previously Presented) A method for manufacturing a polymer coated glass capillary tube according to claim 6, wherein the temperature in the reaction chamber is raised

to 100°C to 400°C, the reactive gas containing O_3 gas having a concentration of 0.5% to 10% by volume is supplied to the reaction chamber where the pressure in the reaction chamber is smaller than atmospheric pressure, and ultraviolet rays are radiated to the reaction chamber.

9. (Previosuly Presented) A method for manufacturing a polymer-coated glass capillary tube according to claim 6, wherein a coating material is polyimide.

10. (Canceled)

11. (Previously Presented) A method for manufacturing a polymer-coated glass capillary tube according to claim 6, wherein the reacting gas containing O_3 gas is an oxygen gas containing O_3 gas.

12. (Previously Presented) A method for manufacturing a polymer-coated glass capillary tube according to claim 6, wherein the polymer coated glass capillary tube is arranged perpendicular to a flow of reactive gas.

13. (Previously Presented) A method for manufacturing a polymer-coated glass capillary tube according to claim 6, wherein ultraviolet rays are radiated to the reaction chamber.